

THOROUGHLY DEFEATED

United Mine Workers Representatives Who Have Gotten Many Poor Men Into Trouble

NOW RUNNING FROM LAW THEY OUTRAGED.

Persistent Violations Have Brought Down Upon Them Both Civil and Federal Courts.

INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER IN WEBSTER

Kit Barnaby, Vice President of This District, Now in Jail at Dixon on This Charge.

(Correspondence of the Nashville American.)

Madisonville, Ky., Dec. 22.—The United Mine Workers of America are no doubt well satisfied by this time that their effort to unionize the mines of Hopkins county has been to them a very costly experiment. Your readers are pretty well informed as to the condition of affairs in this mining district. The daily press has teemed with reports in regard to the troubles that have existed in this (Hopkins) and adjoining counties. While it may be that sometimes these reports have been just a little colored in order to suit the convenience of the ones furnishing the information, yet we are free to say that as a general thing those who have written of the condition of the mines and the troubles connected therewith have tried to get at the truth.

Until thirteen months since there was perhaps not a section of the United States where there was greater peace, prosperity and happiness than right here in this mining district. There was no trouble between the employer and the employed. There was no war between labor and capital. In fact it was almost an Eden for all who wanted to labor for a living. The employer and the employed were on the very best of terms. It was this very condition of affairs that excited the envy of the jealous and aroused the passions and the prejudices of those who are always contending that "the poor are getting poorer while the rich are growing richer," which at last is nothing but the howl of the demagogue.

When the mine workers made their advent into the county, they found the men who were in the mines to be satisfied with the condition of affairs. The appeals of the agitators to quit work had but little or no effect upon those who had good jobs and who wanted to labor for a living. A few men, those who are always dissatisfied with everything, quit work and joined the invaders. But the places of the idlers were soon filled and work continued as though there was not an agitator in the whole universe.

Then threats were used and as that did not have the desired effect intimidation was resorted to. Houses were shot into at night, men were fired upon from ambush as they went to their work, miners were met on the highway and by armed men were driven back to their homes. The guards were fired on and a battle was fought at Providence in which three men lost their lives. A deputy sheriff was murdered in cold blood while armed men walked up and down our high-

ways threatening to destroy the industries of the country.

The military was called out to suppress the lawlessness that was on every side. While the soldiers were present, the invaders behaved themselves and kept their arms in the background. But as soon as the soldiers were withdrawn, it was the same thing over again, only worse than before.

But there has been a change of late. The camp at Nortonville was broken up and while a few are still there, yet they are harmless so far, or at least have not been demonstrative of late. Judge Hall has had warrants issued and about fifty men are waiting to be tried on charges of intimidation. The last grand jury in this county indicted a number of these men for various crimes, many of whom have fled the country, while others are either in jail or out on bond to answer for their misdeeds.

The Federal Court has been appealed to for protection and that has been given. The men know that it will not do to interfere with Uncle Sam or any of his edicts, though the union men claim that the injunction does not affect them in the least. But it does, as is evidenced by their opposition thereto.

But the greatest blow that the union has received is that of the indictments by the grand jury of Webster county. J. D. Wood, the President of the union; Kit Barnaby, the Vice-President; W. B. Kissinger, an organizer, and others, have been indicted for murder in that court. Barnaby is under arrest and is in jail at Dixon. Wood and Kissinger, with the others, are fleeing from justice and will be arrested as soon as possible. There is no doubt that the next grand jury at Hopkinsville will indict the same men and make them accessories to the killing of Deputy Coffey, one of the very bravest

of men. The grand juries are holding the leaders responsible for the crimes committed by the men they have brought here. This is having a salutary effect on the situation.

At present the mine workers are without a head at this place. Barnaby is in jail, with Wood, Kissinger and others trying to keep out of the same place. The cold weather is on hand and it is more than probable that many men who quit work in the summer, with their families, will suffer before the spring time comes to the country. The striking men, or rather the quitting men, as there has been no strike, have depended upon the charity of those who are at work in other sections of the county.

It is claimed by the union men that about \$150,000 has already been spent in the so far useless attempt to organize the county. This money has been used by the officials as salaries and thus they have had a good time of it. Of course some of this money has gone to procure subsistence for the idle men. It is a drain upon the union elsewhere that is already causing a howl of discontent. Men in other sections are getting tired of furnishing money that their fellows elsewhere may live in idleness. The oft repeated promises of Wood and his gang that the county should soon be organized seems no nearer being a fact today than it did a year ago; in reality, the mines are further from being unionized now than they have ever been before.

The mines of Hopkins county will never be unionized. The mine owners have declared that they will never employ union labor and that they will run their own business regardless of the wishes of agitators. The men who are employed in the mines are as loyal a set of men as ever breathed the breath of life. They

know that their very existence now depends upon keeping the mines non-unionized, as otherwise they would lose their jobs, and then they would become the idlers. The men in the mines are willing to fight for what they believe to be their rights.

If the men who are now at work in the mines are determined not to join the union, if the mine owners are determined that they will not employ union labor, if the employers and the employed are determined to stand by each other, to defend each other, then there is no chance to unionize the mines.

The union men may appeal till doomsday and they will make but few if any more converts. When they attempt force, that force will be met by a force that is even more determined.

Under the circumstances it seems impossible to organize the mines of the county. Any further attempt is only bringing down upon the heads of the agitators the penalty of violated law. With an indictment against the leaders, with some in jail and others fleeing for their safety, with a determination on the part of the employer and the employed to forever stand together, with a disposition on the part of the courts to prosecute all violations of law, we fail to see how the union men are ever to succeed in their efforts. They have already spent a vast sum of money, they have wasted much time, they have caused much trouble, they have been the instrument of riot, bloodshed and death. With all this staring them in the face it does seem that they have before them a job that is more than hopeless.

May we not hope that the day of the agitator in this section of the county is past and that all men who want to labor for themselves and their families shall be protected by the strong arm of the law. Hopkins county was

once noted the world over as the one mining district where both employer and employed, where labor and capital all went hand in hand, and where no one was afraid that his property rights would not be respected and where all could lie down at night with a feeling of security that while he slept his home and his life would be held sacred by the whole world. We hope the year 1902 may have in store for us the glories of the past and that it shall be a time when we shall all feel the same security in life and property that we have in the years that have gone by forever.

ANOTHER KILLING AT MADISONVILLE.

Jos. Robertson Charged With the Murder of Richard Lackey.

Jos. Robertson is under arrest at Madisonville charged with the murder of Richard Lackey. Both are colored. Lackey's body was found Sunday morning, in the kitchen of the house where he had lived, with a bullet in his heart and a revolver loosely clasped in his right hand.

Robertson had reported the discovery and Magistrate Jago and others went with him to the place. After Robertson had testified that he last saw Lackey about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, Mrs. Bibbs, a neighbor, swore that Robertson and Lackey on that afternoon had a heated altercation in Lackey's yard and that Robertson drew a revolver and fired two shots at Lackey, who walked slowly into the house and that she had not seen him since. The coroner's verdict charges Robertson with the murder. It is claimed that the shot which entered Lackey's body could not have been fired by him with his right hand, in which the pistol was found. Both men are said to have been quiet characters before this trouble.

PERMANENT INJUNCTION

Granted by Judge Walter Evans in the Reinecke Mining Company Case.

FULL TEXT OF THE INJUNCTION.

Vigorous Review of the Facts and Evidence in the Case.

STRONG DENUNCIATION OF LAWLESSNESS

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 23.—Judge Walter Evans, in the United States District Court, today handed down an opinion in the case of the Reinecke Coal Mining Company against James D. Wood et al., sustaining the complainant's motion for an injunction pendente lite against the union mining officials and their associates in the Hopkins county coal mining districts.

Judge Evans' opinion is couched in emphatic language, and the principles of law upon which it is based are clearly set forth. By this decision the union miners are enjoined from maintaining an armed camp in the vicinity of the complainant's mines, from intimidating or attempting to intimidate the present employees of the Reinecke Coal Mining Company, from attempting to induce miners to quit their employment, or from accepting employment at the hands of the complainants.

A special term of the United States Court will be called at Owensboro today to receive and execute Judge Evans' orders relative to the enforcement of the injunction.

Immediately upon the reading of the opinion, Attorney R. T. Thomas, representing President James D. Wood and other officials of the United Mine Workers of Kentucky, served notice upon the court that an appeal would be taken to the United States Court of Appeals.

Mr. Thomas will prepare his petition for appeal and the assignment of error today, and will file same tomorrow.

The Opinion.
Judge Evans' opinion in full is as follows:

United States Circuit Court, Western District of Kentucky, at Owensboro. The Reinecke Coal Mining Company, complainant, vs. James D. Wood et al., defendants.—Opinion.

The complainant corporation, a citizen of the State of Delaware, which owns and operates a large coal mine in Hopkins county, Ky., on November 12, 1901, exhibited its bill of complaint against certain persons belonging to an association known as the United Mine Workers of America, some of the defendants being officers of a section of that organization.

The organization is a labor union association, and the bill complains of certain acts of the defendants, in which it is alleged that the property of the complainant is threatened with great and irreparable injury and seeks such relief as it may be in the power of the court to give. Upon the institution of the action a temporary restraining order was granted by the Judge, and the pending motion was subsequently made for an injunction pendente lite according to the prayer of the bill. By certain parts of the answer of the defendants, as amended, that motion is opposed upon the ground that the Reinecke Coal Company, a Kentucky corporation, which owned the mining property of the complainant, on the 4th day of November, 1901, and which, on or about that day, transferred all its property to the complainant, was not a party to the suit, and that the defendants should not be enjoined if their acts were only directed against another person, and that the complainant and especially if the complainant is threatened with irreparable injury by the conduct of the defendants. But the court finds from the evidence submitted that the same course toward the complainants, and the court finds from the evidence that up to the time of the filing of the bill of complaint and the issuance of the restraining order in this case there was no cessation of the efforts of

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1901.

LIEUT. GEN. MILES has been briskly set upon by Secretary Root, of the War Department. The General has been talking too much about the Schley case and is asked to "sit down."

Now with the protecting arm of the law thrown around our large and industrious mining population, and the peace of the entire country thus assured, let us thank God and take courage for the coming year in the hope that it may prove a year of peace and good will with strife and violence on the retired list.

A HEARTY Christmas greeting to our friends, with the best wishes for a time of joy and health and prosperity. This Bee's local readers have great cause just now for thankfulness and hope, and this seems generally to be the feeling. It is a season of good. May all join in its benefits.

SECRETARY LONG, after a conference with the President, has asked "Historian" Edgar S. Macley, special laborer in the New York Navy-yard, to resign. Macley is the man who "wrote up" Admiral Schley and occasioned the recent unpleasant controversy in the Navy department.

The best Christmas gifts that have come to the miners of Hopkins, Christian and Webster counties are the vigorous restraining order and the sweeping permanent injunction granted by Federal Judge Walter Evans in the cases of the St. Bernard Mining Co., and the Reinecke Mining Co., and the no less vigorous action of the Webster grand jury and court officials in prosecuting persons who have been the instigators and chief actors in the recent reign of terror in this coal field. Uncle Sam and the State courts have at last taken action that will fill the stockings of our industrious miners with the old time peaceful prosperity.

PERMANENT INJUNCTION

(Continued From First Page.)

defendants to accomplish their designs, and that these efforts were directed against the complainant after its purchase of the mining property, and, further, that the armed band of the defendants near complainant's mines was maintained until the restraining order was served, after which the armed persons composing that camp in great numbers moved into a neighboring county, to wit, Webster county, and that the movement was attended with deplorable results, which have since been fully meted out to the complainant. This is sufficient to dispose of the defendant's first objection.

A second objection made by the defendants is based upon the averment in the answer as amended to the effect, substantially, that the complainant in an action in equity brought by it in the State court in Hopkins county on the 8th day of May, 1901, sought but was refused an injunction by that court, it being claimed that the cause of action asserted in that case was the same as that asserted in the pending action. This it is contended, was a judgment against the right of the complainant which bars the granting of the injunction now prayed for. This contention is entirely without legal force or merit for several reasons, among which are, first, the fact that that suit, as shown by the copy of the record, was not brought by the complainant at all, but was brought by the St. Bernard Mining Co., and the Reinecke Mining Co., jointly, each of which was entirely disinterested in the outcome; second, the record shows that the defendants in that case were different in most respects from the defendants in this case; third, the plaintiffs in the proceed-

ing, so far as it was passed upon, sought a provision whereby only under the code of practice against the defendants in that suit, and the claim thereto, and the grounds which differ materially from those alleged in this suit; fourth, the order of the court made as a final judgment by the court, but the provision for a temporary injunction was "made" by the judge, and no final judgment appears to have been rendered in the case on the merits; fifth, that the judicial proceeding in character, was not in a case to which the complainant was not a party and for the most part against persons other than the defendants in this case, and, sixth, the preliminary refusal by the judge to act of merely provisional relief upon one state of facts and between different parties would not prevent the granting of the pending motion affecting different parties and upon another and substantially different state of facts; seventh, the refusal of an injunction to the Reinecke Coal Company, a corporation directed against that company alone or jointly with others would not affect the right of complainant to the relief sought against the defendants in this case, and, eighth, to the effect that the complainant was either a party or to which the judgment in which he was party.

The troubles in the coal mining region of Hopkins, Christian and Webster counties, and which, for convenience, will hereafter be called the Hopkins county district, and which have obtained such wide and wholesome notoriety, arose some eighteen months ago out of a state of facts which is briefly as follows: Certain miners in Indiana and Illinois belonging to labor unions there complained that certain miners belonging to similar associations in Kentucky were not being paid wages according to a scale fixed in Indiana, and that, therefore, there was a great danger that they could not themselves maintain that scale. They organized a plan and purpose to remedy what they considered an unjust and oppressive thing. Agents were thereupon sent to certain parts of Kentucky to bring about a union of labor unions there. As a result of this an agreement was reached with the Hopkins county district, and finally at Central City, who employed laborers belonging to the union, and who had been paid wages on condition that a certain per cent of the operators in the Hopkins county district would do the like, and this agreement has probably been one of the most fruitful of all of the subsequent troubles, all of which grew out of the attempts of the United Mine Workers to secure the consent of the necessary per centage of the other operators to put in force the agreement made at Central City. In the Hopkins county district large mines were being successfully operated by non-union labor and both employers and employees were not only prospering, but were mutually entirely satisfied. In order to carry into effect the agreement referred to it was thought essential to develop satisfactory relations between the non-union laborers and their employers in the Hopkins county district, and by compelling the former to join the association of United Mine Workers the latter would be forced to yield

to the Indianapolis scale of prices and thus effectuate the agreement, made by the union miners with the operators at Central City and elsewhere in the Western coal fields. In order to accomplish (for that is what strong a word) the miners in the Hopkins county district to join the United Mine Workers, and the operators there to consent to their so doing, and thus bring about the adoption and secure the maintenance of the Indianapolis scale of wages, which neither the employers nor employees in the Hopkins county district desired, and which was probably not suitable to the conditions there, the United Mine Workers, and particularly the defendants, invaded the Hopkins county district in large force, and forming an armed camp, occasionally sallied forth to threaten and sometimes to do much worse to persons who refused to join their organization and to those who refused to employ laborers who did join it. This conduct upon their part naturally superinduced measures of defense and retaliation upon the other side, and there has resulted from these circumstances and conditions the very remarkable state of affairs to which reference has been made—a condition of things which has certainly brought discredit upon the State. To tolerate such a condition is to encourage it, and to invite the Judge of this court grant the restraining order when it was asked in this case, and one granting such an order, in the evidence offered on this motion is that much good has probably resulted from the action, although it did not prevent the assault by the United Mine Workers upon property and persons in Webster county immediately afterward.

A great number of affidavits were filed at the hearing, and have been read, and while much very positive conflict of statement has been found in them, enough appears to warrant the conclusion that as a direct result of their agreement with the Central City operators and others, the United Mine Workers' organization determined to make what is somewhat remarkably called "a striking district" out of that portion of the territory of Hopkins, Christian and Webster counties, where coal mining is carried on, and to force the operators there to yield to their demands by means of the terror inspired by the tactics adopted and strenuously pursued of having a large force encamped in the immediate neighborhood of the mines of that territory, and by the feeling to be thus excited and the terrors to be thus inspired, to compel non-union labor employed there to join the United Mine Workers, and thereafter to strike if the Indianapolis scale of prices was not adopted by their employers. There was no strike then or since pending at any of the mines in the Hopkins county district. It appears that there have been little or no dissent among the laborers employed there. The scale of prices under which the miners were working was satisfactory to most, if not all, of them, and to those who employed them. It is true that some of the miners did not at that time "in" large numbers appear to desire to join any union, and the subsequent presence of the armed camp could in no way benefit them. The whole scheme was to benefit and to terrorize a certain class of miners not resident in that district and who worked elsewhere, by forcing the operators in the Hopkins county district to do what neither themselves nor their employees desired to do.

If we agree that the mine owners, in what we may briefly call the Central City district, were not participants in the trouble in the Hopkins county district and responsible equally with their co-contractors for the results of the encampments, and of the armed and unlawful operations there, we must nevertheless conclude that their conduct with the labor unions, to which we have referred, was the direct cause of the invasion of that district, and of the terrorizing attempt made there to put that agreement into effective operation. They, in the meantime, being exempt alike from similar assaults, and from the Indianapolis scale of wages.

As before stated, there was little or no dissent in the Hopkins county district. There was no request nor desire, so far as the evidence shows, for the aid of the labor association known as the United Mine Workers. On the contrary, it was undesired and vigorously repelled both by the employers and the vast majority of the employees. Nevertheless, the defendants, and those associated with them, determined to bring these unwilling persons to the terms the defendants desired to dictate, and, with that sole object in view, organized the armed camp near Madisonville, and one near complainant's mines, and in this way sought to accomplish their own selfish objects at any cost. This, as already intimated, was mostly done before the complainant owned its property, but the object was not accomplished until this suit was actually brought.

It cannot be that this course was not meant to be an attempt to compel the complainant by force and intimidation to yield to the defendants' demands. The encampment of armed men in the vicinity of the mines was not meant for peaceful persuasion or peaceable argument. Peaceable and argumentative persuasion is entirely inadmissible, and is not contemplated, nor intended to be accomplished, in this case. The conduct of the defendants, on the contrary, had all the elements of terror and intimidation, and those elements being intentionally present, it was undoubtedly designed to compel the complainant to accede to their demands if it had the lawful right to decline or reject, at its option, a court cannot shut its eyes to preposterous or palpable.

The right of the complainant to whom the operators have wages satisfactory to both, and the right of the same parties to abandon or dissolve the relations thus assumed, is not contemplated, nor intended to be accomplished, in this case. The right of each party to arrive to obtain the most beneficial to himself, and the right of a number of persons sim-

ilarly situated to unite to accomplish such ends, must be admitted by all, and it follows as a result from the latter proposition that individuals having similar interests may by peaceful and argumentative means persuade others to join with them in their efforts to do what they fairly consider to be beneficial to themselves as a class, but the safety and preservation of these great and useful industries in a free country depends in no small degree upon their recognition and upon their being respected by all persons alike. They are rights which belong to all in common and not to one class only. The employer and the employee, in whatever business they may be engaged, either in plain merchandizing or farming or in conducting the most extensive manufacturing or other business, must have rights which are equal, and both sides must understand, must respect and must act upon that principle whenever it applies. When either side to a contention over diverse interests of this character comes to the other side by means of intimidation, compel the other side to such controversy upon its own demands, anarchy and oppression have begun, and there is no assurance that in the encounter the other side may not be the victors, and thus might and force and power instead of just reasoning may dictate the standard of right to which all must conform. The only course is to require that each party to the evidence offered shall recognize the equal rights of all. It is the duty of the courts, upon all proper occasions, to see to it that they apply these principles in all cases that come before them. With this rule as a guide there is no difficulty in solving the problem presented by the record in this case. The employees, in this instance were alike content. They must be presumed to have understood their own condition and needs and what was best for themselves, and they were not required to subordinate their interests or their wishes to those of miners in distant localities or States where what might be entirely different conditions would make the Indianapolis scale of wages upon the one side and the right to work for these who desired to adopt it. They had the right to be left free to pursue their own course about matters exclusively of their own concern. The agreement between the laborer and the employer was one which it was the mutual right of both to make, and one which constituted a material and valuable interest in both, and one in which they had the right not to be disturbed by persons who had no right to do so either by force or by the appearance of force, nor by any threats or other means of intimidation. This right, thus possessed was a valuable property right, valuable to the laborer, but none the less it was the property of the laborer, and the violation of the rights of the complainant, which was the violation of the rights of the complainant, and the use of legal right and entitled the complainant to its lawful remedies.

If this court can not, in a case like this, protect the rights of a citizen when assailed, as those of the complainant have been in this instance, there is a decreed that the power which would be mortifying to every thoughtful man. It is contended that there is no emergency, and there should be no lack of promptness in exercising, in the meantime, all the powers of the law. Quite true it may be that the exertion of executive power would be mortifying to the citizen, like this, but that abstract proposition in no wise exempts the court from the duty of protecting the rights of the citizen when a proper case is presented.

It has not been deemed useful to cite authorities in support of principles so well settled as those upon which this court has proceeded in this case, but it may be well to mention the case in Re. Debs, 198 U. S. 354, as authority for the principles applied by the court. As already intimated, the court has not failed to notice the extreme violence in the testimony presented by the respective sides, and an attempt to reconcile those conflicts of testimony has been made by one of the chief officers of the local association of United Mine Workers to the effect that Henry Taylor was murdered in cold blood is so palpably refuted and shown to be so utterly false by the record and by the Court of Appeals in its decision in the proceedings which resulted from that unfortunate event that the credit is thrown upon the equally positive statements made in other affidavits.

A careful consideration of the testimony leaves the court in no doubt that the averments of the bill are substantially true, and this being so, the motion for the injunction pending the trial will be sustained in order to prevent great and probably irreparable injury. The testimony also leaves upon the mind of the court, as before stated, the pleasant assurance that the temporary restraining order has been protective of good, and if this be so, the court should hesitate to do anything to destroy or impair that beneficial result.

The motion for an injunction pending the trial according to the prayer of the bill is sustained, and counsel will prepare and submit proper orders to that effect.

WALTER EVANS, Judge.

December 26, 1901.

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SHORT LOCALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Price returned from their wedding journey Saturday afternoon and are now at the residence of the bride's father, Mayor Wm. F. Burr. They will be at home in their new residence on East Main street, now being built, as soon as it can be completed and furnished.

United States Marshal Lard passed through Earlington Monday enroute to N. river, Central City and elsewhere to serve on the leaders and members of the United Mine Workers, notice of the restraining order granted by Judge Walter Evans in the case of the St. Bernard Mining Co. The leaders seem scared and hard to find just now.

PERSONAL.

Miss Nellie Carlin is visiting relatives and friends at Henderson.

Mr. Herman Glens, of Hanson, was in the city Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. T. I. Coffman, of Morgantown, is the guest of Mr. J. J. Stodghill and family.

Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Victory, who are attending school at Terre Haute, arrived Friday night to spend the holidays with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Moore were in Evansville last Saturday.

Miss Carrie Atkinson came home from Nashville Sunday morning to spend Christmas.

Mrs. Frank Toombs, of Slougherville, is visiting her son N. E. Toombs at this place.

Ben Bash, who is attending school at Louisville, and Will Filer, of the South Kentucky College, are at home.

Dan M. Evans spent Monday in Evansville.

Miss Sallie McGrath has returned from a visit with relatives in Nashville.

JIM.

My Ma, she didn't like him,
Said he was a dude.
And if I took that fellow,
I'd often want for food.

My sisters said he was ugly,
And his brain was out of whack;
Made lots of fun of him,
When they were behind his back.

My brothers called him aisy,
And said he needed curls,
Because he didn't like the boys,
And always went with girls.

But I liked him somehow—
He was so cute to me;
If he had any fault,
They were too small to see.

So Jim, he kept on coming,
Courting me night and day,
Till my sister wanted to know,
If he hadn't come to stay.

I let them do the talking,
And I was aching wood,
Till we got things ready,
Then we left for good.

And now I just tell it,
"Don't any of you fret,
For I've never went to bed
Without my supper yet."

"And if Jim ain't so pretty,
There's them that worse than he,
And he may not be so good,
But he's good enough for me."

—TIM MIE.

Says He Was Tortured.
"I suffered such pain from corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsboro, Tenn. "But Buckle's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and piles. Cure guaranteed. At St. Bernard Drugstore, Inc.

It does not necessarily follow that because we have wireless telegraphy we shall also have wireless politics.

C. J. Pratt, President.
P. D. Ramsey, Vice-President.
O. W. Wadkins, Cashier.
Kearst, Assistant Cashier.
L. W. Pratt, Collection Clerk.

HOPKINS COUNTY BANK

Incorporated 1890.

MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Capital \$50,000. Surplus \$3,500.

Oil Excitement in Nicholas.

Carlisle, Ky., Dec. 21.—Interest in the new Nicholas county oil field is widespread, and stock is being subscribed liberally. A company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, and is backed by the wealthiest and most conservative business men of the county.

Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

With local applications, as they can not reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best known compounds, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

J. F. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is feared that S. L. Meyers, of Lexington, who has been mysteriously missing from his home, has drowned himself while suffering from temporary mental aberration. As the result of an old grudge, Werdne Keene shot and mortally wounded Virgil Evans, near Scottsville.

A Woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation," said the doctor. "If you do not have it, you will die." This was the startling words heard by Mrs. B. Hunt, of Lumb Ridge, Wis., from her doctor, after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It is a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney Remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Try it. Only One Guaranteed. For sale by St. Bernard Drugstore.

Notwithstanding his age, the Austrian Emperor is still much devoted to hunting, and a climb of two or three hours in his Tyrolean costume is not too much for him. Between the years 1896 and 1897 he killed in his various domains 1,243 deer, 1,700 chamois and much other game.

Saw Death Near.

"It often made my heart ache," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "to hear my wife cough until it seemed her weak and sore lungs would collapse. Good fortune and she was so far gone with Consumption that no medicine or earthly help could save her, but a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery and a persistent use of this excellent medicine saved her life. It is absolutely guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and All Throat and Lung Diseases. Fifty cents, at St. Bernard Drugstore. Trial bottles free.

If you want silk skirts to retain their freshness sew loops under the flounces and hang them upside down when not in use.

Food Changed to Poison.

Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects, but if every nation would eat Dr. King's New Life Pills, the poisons from clogged bowels, flatulency, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, Sick Headache, Fever, All Liver, Colds, and Lung Diseases. Fifty cents, at St. Bernard Drugstore.

Remember the Barlow Minstrels at the Temple Theatre tonight.

A coat of dry varnish applied to the soles will render the thinnest summer shoes impervious to dampness.

Charles Replogle, Atwater, O., was in very bad shape. He says: "I suffered a great deal with my kidneys and was requested to try Foley's Kidney Cure. I did so and in four days I was able to go to work again, and now I am entirely well." John X. Taylor.

The anti-dumping congress at Lelaps is all right, but if every nation would enforce its murder or manslaughter laws such a thing would not be necessary.

Success—Worth Knowing.

Forty years success in the South proves Hughes' Tonic a grand remedy for Chills and All Malarial Fevers. Better than Calomel and Quinine. Contains no Arsenic. Guaranteed. Try it. At Drugstores. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Charles Williams,
P. D. Ramsey,
C. J. Pratt,
O. W. Wadkins,
Kearst, Assistant Cashier,
L. W. Pratt, Collection Clerk.

ANOTHER LABOR DIVIDEND

Disbursed by the St. Bernard Mining Company to All of Its Employees.

Following the custom established by the St. Bernard Coal Company in the spring of 1900, the St. Bernard Mining Company has just paid to employees about \$3,000 as a labor dividend. This is labor dividend, No. 4 for this corporation, making \$10,000 a year for the years of 1900 and 1901 which this concern has distributed to its employees in addition to their wages.

It was a busy scene about the offices of the St. Bernard Mining Company Tuesday. The regular pay day distribution of cash was made and the extra labor dividend also distributed. Everybody had money in their pockets and felt Christmas growing on their bones. As the result the bank and the business houses and the community at large, even including some people who seem to think a coal mine is an unnecessary kind of a hole in the ground, will discover that one and two and five and ten and twenty dollar bills and much loose change floating about for some days to come. And some may even land in the tills of the men who "don't like a thrifty miner now."

women and Jesters.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boesche's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial troubles. You can get it at St. G. Green's reliable remedies at St. Bernard Drugstore.

A coin of considerable interest to numismatists has just been sold in Germany. It is one of the few coins in the history of the world which can be accused of having a humorous side to it. In 1679 the Danes descended on the port of Hamburg, but their attack proved vain and they left. The inhabitants of the town struck a medal to commemorate the occasion. The legend on the coin was as follows: "The King of Denmark has been to Hamburg. If thou wouldst know what he achieved, look on the other side." It is needless to add that the other side is blank.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectively set at rest in the following testimonial. "I am a glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Me. He says: 'I have had a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent benefit. Until one day I was in the drugstore of Mr. Houlihan, and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and throat were very sore. I took it at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have not since been troubled with a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and neighbors and say it is the best of all medicines.'" For sale by the St. Bernard Drugstore, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Morgantown; George King, St. Charles.

Old Blackbird's grave, in Nebraska, is to be marked with a suitable monument to replace the rotted pole which now calls the traveler's attention to it. The Indian chief was medaled by President Van Buren for his valor in the Black Hawk war, and was known throughout the Northwest. In pioneer days, as the "white man's friend,"

E. W. H. H.

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in five days.

Bread cast upon the water will surely return; but the trouble is that most people expect the bread to be spread with butter and jam when it returns.

Information Wanted.

The manufacturers of Banner Salve are always looking for no doctor or medicine can cure in every case, but never having heard where Banner Salve was made, ulcers, sores, tetter, eczema, oozes, as a matter of curiosity would like to know if there are any counterfeits. So they will gladly refund the money. John X. Taylor.

Ann Martin, the weather prophet, predicts that there will be twenty-four more snows before the winter is over.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 5c.

No Change in Appellate Districts.

As a result of the discussion as to the probable changing of appellate court districts, a decision of the court of appeals is pointed out which effectually disposes of any chance before 1903. It was decided that the constitutional provision precludes the changing of appellate districts often than once in 10 years. The case in point was the effort to take Whitney county out of the Third district in 1898 and the court decided that it could not be done.

Brain Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for the brain, another for the muscles and another for the bones. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but stimulate and invigorate the rest. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by incorrect eating habits. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's Great Peppermint Cure, which purifies the blood, and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get it at St. Bernard Drugstore. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Guglielmo Marconi, the young Italian inventor, is reported to have sent a wireless telegram across the Atlantic ocean. This lays the great Edison in the shade. The title of "Wizard" has been wrested from him by a mere boy, and to think of it—an Italian.

A Convincing Answer.

"I bobbed into Mr. Blackman's drugstore one evening," says Wesley Nelson of Hamilton, Ga., "and asked him to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time. He said he had no time to do so, but he said I might as well try it for it." Well, if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is so good, why not try it for it? I took a bottle of it home and used it according to the directions in one week I was cured and have not since been troubled with rheumatism. Sold by St. Bernard Drugstore, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Morgantown; George King, St. Charles.

The largest pane of glass in the world has been turned out at the Kokomo, Ind., plate glass factory. It is 150x221 1/2 inches and weighs 1,420 pounds, finished. In the rough it weighed 2,900 pounds, taking 29 men to carry it. It was successfully finished and erected. It is flawless.

Cold Comfort From Doctors.

Doctors say neuralgia is not dangerous. This is poor consolation to a sufferer who feels as if his face were pierced with needles and torn with a thousand pairs of pinners. A word of advice to him: stay indoors and use Fowler's Kidney Pills. The blessed freedom from pain which follows this treatment cannot be overestimated. This is but one Paulkirk-Ferry Davis.

South Australian apple growers get a fancy price in London by packing the fruit separately in tissue paper, surrounded by excelsior and corn husks, in small, long boxes, containing 100 each.

We pay \$20 per week and expenses for men or women with rings to introduce our poultry mixture and insect destroyer in the country. Address, EXCELSIOR FOOD CO., Parsons, Kan.

Three grains of alum will purify a gallon of water. Let it stand for a time, and if no filter can be had strain it through a piece of calico.

Editor Lynch, of The Daily Post, Pittsburg, N. H., has tested the merits of Foley's Honey and Tar with this result: "I have used a great many patent remedies in my family for coughs and colds, and I can honestly say your Honey and Tar is the best of the kind I have ever used and I can not say too much in praise of it." John X. Taylor.

The story that Richard Croker has a double who is responsible for much of the remarkable talk recently credited to the Tammany chieftain by the New York papers is suggestive of the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde romance, but Dr. Croker says that the talkative counterfeiter's presence is a red man, for whom he is going to hunt.

"C" With a Tail.

The "C" with a tail is the trademark of Cassell's Candy Cathartic. Look for it on the light blue enameled metal box! Each tablet stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

Notice of Dissolution of the St. Bernard Coal Company.

The public will take notice that a majority, in the interest of the stockholders in the above styled company, having consented to its dissolution, in writing, said company has been dissolved.

The officers of said company are now closing up its affairs, and all persons having claims against it are hereby notified to present same for payment.

ST. BERNARD COAL CO.
By J. H. ATKINSON, Pres.
Geo. S. CRICKSON, Sec.
Earlington, Ky., Dec. 10, 1901.

CONSUMPTION

Do not think for a single moment that consumption will ever strike you. It is a sudden blow. It does not come that way.

It creeps its way along. First you think it is a little cold, nothing but a little hacking cough; then a little loss in weight; then a harder cough; then the fever and the night sweats. Better stop the disease while it is yet creeping. Better cure your cough today.

You can do it with
Ayer's Cherry Cough Cure

The pressure on the chest is lifted, that feeling of suffocation is removed, and you are cured. You can stop that little cold with a 25 cent bottle; harder coughs will need a 50 cent size; if it is on the lungs the one dollar size will be most economical.

I confidently recommend Ayer's Cherry Cough Cure. I am using it now in my own family. I have used it for years. A. E. KIDNEY, M. D., "Our Bill," New York, N. Y.
Write the Doctor at any time, day or night, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

"Our Billy."

In memory of Engineer Wm. Fitzgerald. Killed in the wreck on Baker's Hill, Dec. 21st, 1901.

"Our Billy" has left us. Yes, left us to mourn. The loss of a friend such as William is known.

With heart quite as tender As that of a child, And 'bout as the 'biggest' And temper as mild.

Generous to a fault, and Kind to a degree— As wit without rival, As wisdom is known.

Always good-natured, Light-hearted and gay. With friends by the hundred, Was "Our Billy's" way.

He's gone from our ranks now And sadly we herald The loss of our comrade— "Our Billy," Fitzgerald.

But since 'tis decreed that We must all some day Bow to the "grim Reaper," "God's will" we should say.

—CARROLL MOODY.

DON'T TOBACCO SPOIL AND SMOKE
You can be cured of any form of tobacco addiction, made well, strong, energetic, full of new life and vigor by using **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills**. It makes weak men strong. Many cases are cured in ten days. Over 100,000 cured. All druggists. Cure guaranteed. Booklet sent free. Write to J. C. REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York, 47.

Hungary has eleven towns of 50,000 inhabitants or more, according to the recent census. Buda-Pesth has 732,000, Szeged 103,000, Maribor 82,000, Debrecen 75,000, Presburg 68,000, Hodmohar 61,000, Kiskun 57,000, Arad 56,000, Temeswar 53,000, Grosswardein and Klusenburg 50,000 each. Agrum in Hungary has 61,000 inhabitants.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

If you want to have an evening of pleasure, go to the Temple Theatre tonight.

DR. W. J. LAMB, SPECIALIST.
Eye, Nose and Throat.
Office in Hog Eye Block,
MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GREENVILLE SEMINARY
Seven Courses of Study.
Advantages Excellent. Expenses Low.
TEACHERS' TRAINING A SPECIALTY.
Spring Term Begins January 13, 1902.
WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE...
P. G. Shaver, Pres.

LOCOMOTIVE BLASTS.

All crews are going through to Howell except the locals.

When it comes to doubling, Conductor Fogle is on hand. He has done more doubling this week than any man on the division.

Conductor Joe Birch has been expecting to get a leave of absence, but owing to the rush of business, is unable to get relief.

Conductor Thos. Harper is visiting friends and relatives in Owensboro this week.

Brakeman O. L. Bonham went to St. Vernon, Mo., Tuesday to visit his brother who was injured one day last week.

Operator Brooks, who formerly worked at this place has gone to Memphis to seek a position.

Operator Elliott was in Morgantown Gap Sunday, visiting friends.

On account of getting in so late Monday night, No. 73, the north local, did not get out until noon Tuesday.

Several of the boys are anxious to be off during the Christmas holidays, but owing to the rush of business, it is almost a matter of impossibility to get to go on Christmas week.

To Stop a Cold

After exposure, or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time. John X. Taylor.

Dr. H. Garman, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, lately received a request to furnish for publication a sketch of himself.

He replied: "The most important facts of my life history are the following: (1) Born, Stephenson county, Illinois. (2) Began the study of natural history same date. Yours very truly, H. Garman."

Satisfied People

Are the best advertisers for Foley's Honey and Tar and all who use it agree that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds or sore lungs. John X. Taylor.

Amended articles of Incorporation have been filed in the county clerk's office whereby the Taylor Coal Company increases its capital stock by \$50,000. The highest amount of indebtedness which can be incurred is \$150,000.—Evening Post.

J. W. Bryan, of Lowder, Ill., writes: "My little boy was very low with pneumonia. Unknown to the doctor we gave him Foley's Honey and Tar. The result was magical and puzzled the doctor, as it immediately stopped the racking cough and he quickly recovered." John X. Taylor.

Henderson, Ky., Dec. 20.—John Moore, a miner, was killed in the Moore mine at Spottsville by the premature discharge of a shot. The top of his head was blown off and his brains scattered about the room.

Edw. Your Bowels With Cassell's Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. No. 10, E. C. C. B. Hall, druggists refund money.

The Great Barlow Minstrels at the Temple Theatre tonight.

Coenen Bros.
Painting and Paper Hanging.

We keep on hand a nice line of
Wall Paper
AND MOLDING.

Telephone us and we will call on you with samples. All work guaranteed.

TELEPHONE 20-3.
Agents for Anti-Corrosive Tin Roof Paint.

F. V. ZIMMER, Attorney-at-Law,
MADISONVILLE, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Hopkins and adjoining counties.

JOB WORK.
Will receive prompt attention at this office. Estimates furnished upon application.

RESTRaining ORDER

Issued Covering Case of the St. Bernard Mining Co., Against Leaders of the United Mine Workers.

MOTION TO MAKE PERMANENT AT MAY TERM AT OWENSBORO

St. Bernard Mining Company, vs. James D. Wood, et al., Complainant, Defendants.

In accordance with the prayer of the bill of complaint in the above entitled cause, pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Kentucky, in the Owensboro Division thereof, it is hereby ordered that the defendants therein named, to-wit, James D. Wood, Kit Barnaby, W. J. Campbell, Isaac Jenkins, Charles Wells, W. B. Kissinger, Andrew Tuck, Charles T. Wilson, Font E. Johnson, Thomas Rooney, W. A. Sisson, Edward Austin, Thomas Cady, James Platt, Chas. Blackman, Thomas Renter, Dennis Young, W. E. Reed, Arlie Oates, James Gusey, Charles Gant, Sampson Chappel, William Blakeley, and J. A. Evans, and all other persons, agents or acting with them, or under their authority or direction or control, and all persons whatsoever, are hereby restrained and enjoined, until a motion for a preliminary injunction can be made and determined at the next May term of the Court, from in any manner interfering with, molesting, hindering, obstructing or stopping any of the business of complainant, the St. Bernard Mining Company, or its agents, servants or employees in the operation of its property or business at any of the mines, or upon any of the properties of said company, Hopkins County, Kentucky, and also from entering upon the grounds, buildings or premises of said St. Bernard Mining Company for the purpose of interfering with its business in any manner, and from whatever, and also from compelling, inducing, or attempting to compel or induce, by threats, intimidation, force, or violence any of the employees of said company to refuse or fail to do their work, or discharge their duties as such employees of said company, and also from compelling or inducing or attempting to compel or induce by threats, intimidation, force or violence any of the employees of said company to leave its service; or from in any manner interfering with, molesting or hindering any of the employees of said company;

And from preventing or attempting to prevent any person or persons by threats, intimidation, force, or violence, from freely entering the service and employment of the complainant, and from preventing or attempting to prevent any person or persons by threats, intimidation, force, or violence, from entering the service and employment of the complainant, said St. Bernard Mining Company;

And from destroying or injuring, or molesting, or in any way attempting to molest, or injure, or molest, the property or business of said company at its said mines or properties in Hopkins County, Kentucky;

And from assembling or maintaining any body of men in the vicinity of any of the property of the complainant with intent thereby to interfere with or injure any of said property, or with intent to interfere with or molest any person in complainant's employment;

And from assembling any body of men in camp or otherwise near to any property of the complainant, with intent, by force, terror, intimidation or violence, to interfere with or injure any such property, or with intent by any such means to intimidate, interfere with, or molest any of the employees of the complainant.

This order shall be in force and binding upon the defendants named in the petition, and upon all other persons from and after the service of a copy of this order upon them severally by delivering a copy thereof to them or reading same to them, or from the time of their becoming otherwise acquainted with the existence and effect thereof, by any means whatever.

WALTER EVANS, JUDGE, December 20, 1901.

A motion will be made on the first day of the next May term of the United States Circuit Court at Owensboro to make the order permanent.

Rule-Whitfield.

Last night at the Christian Church, in the presence of a crowd of friends, Mr. Edward Rule and Miss Whitefield were united in marriage by Rev. J. W. Mitchell, at 8 o'clock. The bride party entered the church to Mendelsohn's Wedding March, the bridesmaids, Henry L. Browning and Frank D. Rash coming first, followed by the bride, Miss Tressa Graham, of Madisonville, and Mr. Henry Whitefield, then the bridegroom. The bride was beautifully gowned in white with a full caught by a wreath of orange blossoms and carried a large cluster of Bride's roses. The bridesmaid was also dressed in white, carrying pink flowers. The wedding was one of the prettiest ever witnessed in our churches. The couple are very popular in and about Earlinton and have the best wishes of all.

The Best extends congratulations, and wishes them much joy in the future.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Temple tonight all theatre goers will have an opportunity to see the great Barlow Minstrels. A minstrel is one thing in the amusement line that everybody likes, and to miss this one will be missing a good attraction of this kind, as they are recommended highly by the press and public.

W. A. Brady's "Way Down East," the celebrated play that had a long and prosperous run in New York and other large cities, is the undoubted attraction for Morton's Theatre, Madisonville, Friday night, January 8. The drama is one that receives praise from critics in every walk of life.

On Thursday night, January 3, those two funny comedians, Pusey and St. John in "A Run on the Bank," will appear at the Temple Theatre. They have made a tour of the Southern States this season, and the following clipping from the Daily Democrat, Natchez, Miss., is one of the many press notices received by them.

"A fair house greeted Pusey and St. John in 'A Run on the Bank' at the Temple Opera House. These clever comedians were supported by a strong company and they made all that was to be made out of the play. It was good from start to finish. It was lively, entertaining and richly amusing. A lot of new catches and songs as well as a lot of new jokes were introduced. Every scene in the play was sparkling with fun and it was a continuous laugh for the audience, with no serious situation at any time in any one of the three acts.

As comedians Pusey and St. John proved themselves superior to Messrs. Ward and Vokes. The latter played a manager and lighting changes were called to respond to several encores. As a matter of fact there was a succession of encores throughout the entire evening.

Married.

Mr. J. P. Ashby and Miss Nannie Clark were married at 7 o'clock p. m., December 26th, at the residence of Dr. Clark at Barnaby, Ky. Rev. E. B. Timmons, of Earlinton, officiating. It was quite a unique wedding. Such a large crowd of friends and neighbors had gathered to witness the marriage that it was necessary for the parties to be married on the porch. The contracting parties with the attendants and minister stood on the porch, while the crowd stood in the yard. The writer with many friends wish Mr. and Mrs. Ashby a prosperous and joyous old age in the service of life.

REPORTER.

Better Heating Facilities.
Manager McGary has made arrangements for better heating facilities at the Temple Theatre and patrons will not be bothered by the cold from now on. At the last attraction the night was extremely cold and the audience were chilly more or less during the performance. Mr. McGary has provided better for the cold, and everyone will be comfortable, if it is so weather.

Attorney General Breckinridge has stated that he will be a catch date for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1903, should the court of appeals finally declare against him in his contention to hold the office against the claims of Judge Clifford Pratt. Mr. Breckinridge has already been decided against by the court of appeals, but has petitioned for a rehearing. He says that he thinks his chances will be good for the nomination.

POISONOUS FOR CONSUMPTION
Don't drink any more of the cheap, low quality, adulterated liquors. Buy the pure, high quality, and healthful. The only safe and healthful drink is the pure, high quality, and healthful. The only safe and healthful drink is the pure, high quality, and healthful.

OTHERWISE UNNOTICED.

The marriage of Senator Dewey and Miss May Palmer will take place at Nice on December 28.

Five persons were burned, one probably fatally, by the explosion of a gasoline lamp at St. Louis. Suel E. Hull, watchman at No. 27 Englewood, St. Louis, attempted to extinguish himself with a razor.

The Continental Tobacco Co. has secured the Wilson & McCullay plant in Middletown, O., which employs 400 persons.

United States Senator Sewell, who has been critically ill at Camden, N. J., is convalescing, and is now able to take nourishment.

Official Washington expects the retirement of Secretary Gage to be succeeded by a complete reorganization of the cabinet.

At Huntington, W. Va., during a family quarrel, Bert LaFayette shot his father, who, in turn, shot him, and when a daughter interfered, shot her also.

A German inventor claims to have discovered a method which, by harden steel, obtaining better results, at half the cost, than can be done at present.

H. C. Townsend, of the Missouri Pacific, is in Kansas City investigating the work of a gang of railroad ticket forgers who have been operating for several years.

Barry Tesson, at St. Louis, ten years old, was probably fatally wounded by Oscar Marks, who was shooting at James Weigel, who was knocking him.

George Vada, aged 20 years, while out hunting, Sunday afternoon, near Embury Hill, Ill., accidentally shot himself through the heart. He died in a few minutes.

Fire in the furniture store of the Chicago-Peoria Express, on Sunday, caused a loss to stock and building of \$20,000. The fire started from defective wiring.

London is curious to know who will be designated to carry the king's train at the coronation ceremonies. Only elder sons of dukes are eligible to the honor.

Fire, Sunday, wrecked a five-story building on Reade street, New York, doing damage to the extent of \$75,000. The building was owned by the estate of Thomas Vernor.

Invader Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, was found guilty of having conspired to abet fugitives from justice and was fined \$2,000. His trial was an outgrowth of jury bribing scandals.

Charles F. W. Newby, the accused financial agent of the Cuban revolution, will be tried at Havana in January. W. D. Kutz, of Munich, Ind., has refused to go to Cuba to testify.

The assassination of Louis William, a prosperous farmer, living near Tulsa, I. T., in 1897, has been confessed to by Soda Pite, a Greek Indian. He says he "killed him" in return to the words, where he shot him.

Gen. Davis, commanding a province in Luzon Island, has asked that the United States honor his bride price. He placed under military control again. He declares that the Filipino officials are in league with insurgents.

Gen. Davis is quoted as saying that had M. Hutin, president of the Panama Canal Co., set a price of \$100,000 on the property, the United States would probably have purchased it.

Gov. Rogers Residing Keadly, Seattle, Wash., Dec. 23—A special to the Times from Olympia says that Gov. Rogers was resting easier last night. He has a mild form of pneumonia and there is no cause for alarm over his condition.

Husband and Wife Killed.
Oceola, Mo., Dec. 24—Judge Horst and his wife, of Lowery City, Mo., were killed by a train here yesterday. They were hurrying to the station to catch a train and stepped in front of an engine.

A Stock City Pioneer Dead.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24—Luther C. Sanborn, who came to this city in 1836, and was a pioneer in this section of the state, is dead. He was one of Sioux City's most prominent citizens.

THE M-K KETS.
N. W. York, Dec. 24.
CATTLE—Native Steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00
COTTON—Middling, 19.00 to 19.50
FLOUR—Winter Wheat, \$2.45 to \$2.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, 1.15 to 1.20
CORN—No. 2, 72.00 to 73.00
DATE—No. 2, 16.00 to 17.00
POK—Mess New, 16.00 to 17.00

COTTON—Middling, 19.00 to 19.50
CALVE—Cows and Heifers, 2.00 to 2.50
HOGS—Fair to Choice, 4.00 to 4.50
MILK—No. 1, 1.00 to 1.10
FLOUR—Patents, 2.10 to 2.20
WHEAT—No. 1, 1.10 to 1.20
WHEAT—No. 2, 1.00 to 1.10
TUBACCO—Long Leaf, 1.00 to 1.10
HAY—Choice, 1.00 to 1.10
BACON—Clear Rib, 1.00 to 1.10
BACON—Fresh, 1.00 to 1.10
BACON—Shoulder, 1.00 to 1.10
LARD—Choice Steam, 1.00 to 1.10

CATTLE—Native Steers, 2.00 to 2.50
HOGS—Fair to Choice, 4.00 to 4.50
MILK—No. 1, 1.00 to 1.10
FLOUR—Patents, 2.10 to 2.20
WHEAT—No. 1, 1.10 to 1.20
WHEAT—No. 2, 1.00 to 1.10
TUBACCO—Long Leaf, 1.00 to 1.10
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An imperfect skin
is always caused by bad blood. Remove the cause! Improve your blood. How? By taking the blood purifier that has stood the test for thirty years

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

It has thousands of happy friends. Quart Bottles sell everywhere at \$1.00. "THE MICHIGAN DRUG COMPANY," Detroit, Mich.

For sale by St. Bernard Drugstore, Earlinton, Ky.

EARLINGTON, Ky., Dec. 23, 1901.
With the murder of A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 81, located at Earlinton, Ky., mourn the loss of our brother, James H. Vincent, who died early last Friday morning week, of an injury received a few days before by being thrown from a horse. He leaves a wife and seven children who mourn with us and have our sympathy and the protection offered by our order.

Committee: J. S. HUNTER, J. H. WILSON, R. D. WILSON.

Saw Death Near.
"I often made my heart ache," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "to hear my wife cough until it seemed her wind was going and she would collapse. Good doctors said she was so far gone with Consumption that no medicine or earthly help could save her, but a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, a persistent use of this excellent medicine saved her life." It is absolutely guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Bernard Drugstore. Trial bottles free.

Illinois Central R. R.

Has through passenger trains and fast efficient double daily service from Cincinnati and Louisville to Memphis & New Orleans.

In connection with the R. O. & S. W. to Louisville, reaching direct or making close connection for principal points.

SOUTH AND WEST
on its own connecting lines, including Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss. Baton Rouge and Shreveport, Ark., Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and Antonio, Texas, and all other points on the Pacific Coast. It also has through passenger trains and fast efficient double daily service from New Orleans, Jackson, Memphis and Louisville and West on to its own and connecting lines to

Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis

making direct connections with through trains for all points

NORTH AND EAST
including St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Haven.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS.
THROUGH PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS.

THROUGH FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

CALIFORNIA

Best Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions Leave Chicago

Tuesdays and Thursdays

VIA THE

Great Rock Island Route

And Scenic Line.

Tourist Car via Southern Route Leaves Chicago every Tuesday.

Daily First Class Sleeper Through Between Chicago and San Francisco.

Crossing the best scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada by Daylight. Direct connection to Los Angeles. Best Dining Car Service through. Write for information and literature to

G. D. BACON, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept. Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. JOHN SEABASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

ARE YOU DEAF? **ANY HEAD NOISES?**

ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. **HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.**

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:
"Believing entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion."

About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost all hearing in that ear. I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the bad action would then return, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever. I pray God's richest blessings upon you, that your lives may be as useful to the world as your tokens are to me. They at least awake the music within my heart, which would express itself in poetry."

W. A. WERMAN, 728 E. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
"I have seen your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noise ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you very much and remain, Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN."

YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME
advice free. **INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.**

CHRISTMAS KILLING.
Card of Thanks.

I take this means of expressing my gratitude to the members of my church and other friends who have so kindly remembered me with tokens of love and good wishes for a happy Christmas.

My God the grace to each one give, A life of purity to live; And in your battle's fought and won.

To have the victory through His Son. Oh, joy of joys, when earth is done, And peace has passed from this world to a joyous Christmas there we'll spend.

Through all the ages never to end, And then that bright land above, I know I'll meet the friends I love; And for myself more fully tell.

Let Christmas come, and sorrow go, And earth be wrapped with rain or snow. If human hearts be filled with love, This world is like the Eden above. —B. M. CURRIE.

No more delightful entertainment has been offered the playgoers of Madisonville and Earlinton than the production of Jerome K. Jerome's delicious comedy.

"Fanny" was produced by the Verdome Stock Company at Morton's Theatre yesterday afternoon. In this play all the parts were well done. The company was so well balanced that their work was good to leave little to be desired.

The house was well filled with people who were well pleased. Quite a number of Earlinton people attended this very enjoyable Christmas matinee.

Slops the Cough and Wrench Off the Cold.
Tasle's Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25c.

Hibbs-Young.
Mr. Elgie Hibbs, of this place, and Miss Addie Burr Young, of Evansville, were united in marriage yesterday at high noon in a parlor at the home of the bride, Rev. W. F. Padgett officiating. The bride groom arrived here yesterday afternoon and are now being entertained at the home of Mrs. Albert Tombs, who is a sister of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs will make their future home and will go to house-keeping immediately after the wedding. We join the many friends in wishing them much happiness.

The novel snow storm in the production of "Way Down East," which is to be given at Morton's Theatre Jan. 8, is worked by electricity. The scene is a kitchen with a door and window. About ten feet above the floor and just at the stage right of the door are erected appliances so placed that the wind causes the air to take a kind of whirling course down past the door and the window. The papers are dropped out of a box while salt goes from cylinders into this wind. The beautiful snow beats against the window and when the door is opened the wind and the snow whistles chill in the doorway.

How Are Your Kidneys?
Dr. H. B. RACON, 111 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Go to the Temple Theatre tonight if you want to see a good minstrel.

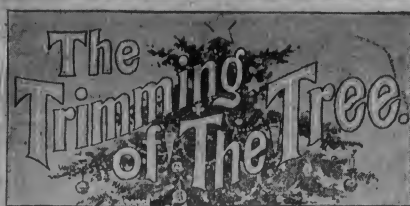
A GOOD HORSE.

You may be sure of having a good horse for your drive if you place your order with us, for that is the kind of horse we furnish. We keep them in good condition and

BUY THE BEST.

We would like to have your order for any kind of article you may need. We would like to show you how promptly and satisfactorily we can serve you.

BARNETT & ARNOLD.



(Copyright, 1901, by E. L. Sabin.)

WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR THE BRAVE YOUNG TREE
DRAWN IN ITS PRIME FROM THE FRAGRANT WOOD-
DRAGGED FROM ITS DWELLING WIDE AND FREE
AND NOW IN A NARROW CHAMBER STOOD?
WHAT SHALL WE GIVE IN THE PLACE OF ALL
THE MANY THINGS THAT IT KNEW SO WELL--
THE SUN, THE BUDS AND THE THURUS'S CALL?
LISTEN, OH, PEOPLE, AND I WILL TELL:

LIGHT ITS BRANCHES WITH MIRTH AND JOY,
CROWD IT WITH LAUGHTER, LIMBS TO LIMB,
BESIDE THE SMILE OF A HAPPY BOY
THE SUNNIEST SUMMER DAY IS DIM,
HANG IT HEAVY WITH PEACE AND LOVE,
KISSES AND WELCOME AND CAROLS GAY,
TILL FROM BASE-TO FEATHERY CREST ABOVE
IT OFFERS THE FRUITS OF THE WONDROUS DAY.

NOW, IS A THURUS'S NOTE AS CLEAR,
AS SWEET AND TENDER AND GLORIFIED
AS THE VOICE OF THE CHILDREN, FAR AND NEAR,
SINGING THE PRAISES OF CHRISTMAS-TIDE?
AH, GALLANT PINE, WE MAY TRY IN VAIN
TO GIVE YOU BACK TO YOUR HAUNTS, 'TIS TRUE;
BUT, VALLEY OR HILLTOP, PEAK OR PLAIN,
NEVER A TREE SO BLEST AS YOU!

EDWIN L. SABIN.



WHY SANTA DIDN'T COME

A Christmas Story For Good Little Girls and Boys.

BY HOWARD EARL.

(Copyright, 1901, by Hamilton Mack.)

EVERY child who reads this story doubtless remembers the time, not long ago, when Santa Claus apparently forgot to put in his or her stockings the toys that had been especially asked for, when, in short, it really looked as if nothing at all would come at all. Now, the fact is that Santa did not come, and, though the news of his failure was suppressed at the time, I am at last able to reveal the secret.

One day shortly before that Christmas Santa Claus was feeling very blue because Frasier and Dancer were getting old, and Blitzen was so much "off his feed" that it was very doubtful whether the reindeer team could start on its great annual present delivery run on Christmas eve. Santa knew that millions of children would be very much disappointed if he did not visit their homes. He had received such a lot of letters and telephone messages from good little girls and boys asking for drums and dolls and bicycles and all sorts of toys that a big tear or two rolled down his bearded cheek as he thought of the sad looks the children would wear should he fail to do his duty. Suddenly Santa's face brightened.

"Say!" he shouted. "What's the matter with my trying one of those new naphthylmethyls? They have got old and stiff in the joints like Frasier and Dancer and are never 'off their feed' like poor Blitzen. The reindeer never has come, and I must be strictly up to date. I'll order a naphthylmethyl this very day."

When the beautiful machine came, Santa was as tickled as a little boy with a new red wagon.

It was so anxious to take a spin in his big new reindeer toy delivery wagon that he did not wait for the automobile teacher to come and show him how it worked. Leaping in, he turned the power on suddenly, and the machine gave such a jump forward that poor fat Santa bounced up in the air like a rubber ball and then nearly bounced off into the snow when he came down on the seat again. He hit his tongue terribly, too, and you know how that hurts, but he had no time to think of it because the machine was slipping toward the north pole like the lightning express going down grade. Dozens of explorers are anxious to reach the north pole, but they are very icy and very hard tone of them would ever run into it with an automobile going a mile a minute. Santa Claus felt exactly the same way about it, and, giving the steering gear a quick twist, he just missed finding the pole by about two inches and dashed straight for his big toy factory at the same terrific speed.

"Heaven! I wish somebody'd move that building out of the way, and move it mighty quick!" he thought, shoving his teeth and giving the steering rod another jerk. "If I ever hit that toy factory, there won't be even a

pink elephant left for the children to smash, and there won't be any Santa Claus left, either! Whoa! How! Gee!" The automobile swerved sharply to the left on two wheels, ran over a pole that didn't turn out quite enough and then made a bee line for the big barn and yard where the reindeer were kept. When they saw the strange thing coming, the reindeer snorted in surprise and began pawing the snow. Blitzen, who was rather angry because he had the stomach ache, jumped the fence, lowered his head and charged straight toward the machine, which dodged him up like a jackknife and sent him flying over the barn as easily as a toy would hit a rubber ball. Poor Blitzen! He never knew what struck him. As for the other reindeer, they kicked up their heels, broke down the fence and ran for dear life just as Santa and the automobile and Santa, too, the barn doors from their hinges, roared through the barn like a cyclone and then started straight for the south pole, 12,430 statute miles away, as if they were "wanted there, and wanted badly."

"Hi, hi! Head us off, somebody; head us off!" yelled Santa Claus. He tugged frantically at the steering gear and tried to shut off the power, but all his efforts were in vain.

Zipl! Bang! Bumpy bump, bumpy bump! Zipl! Whirr-rrr!
 "Stop! stop! Whoa! Back! Steady, boy; steady! Naphthylmethyl! I should say so—the very naphthylmethyl that ever got loose!" poor Santa Claus cried.
 Zipl! Bumpy-bump! Whirr-rrr! On and on they sped. Santa Claus was powerless, or had too much power, and the machine never stopped until it reached the south pole. This took a lot of time, and, as Santa, of course, had to walk back those 12,430 statute miles, he didn't reach his toy shop and the north pole and the dear old reliable reindeer until about the middle of February, all of which explains why he and the reindeer failed to make their usual toy delivery trip on that particular Christmas you remember when you did not get all the things you had asked him for.

OLD SANTA IN HIS MOODS.

They Keep Him Busy.

Santa Claus—Get a move on you, boys. There's 1,400 Joneses in the city directory, and we've got to visit every one of them tonight!

No Questions Asked.

Santa Claus (as he starts out on Christmas eve to fill stockings)—Well, there's one good thing about this Santa Claus business—a fellow like you stay out one night in the year without getting a fawn from the old woman next mornin'!

LICKED INTO WEST POINT

A Valuable Christmas Present Given With Closed Fists.

By MALCOLM SEARLE.

(Copyright, 1901, by American Press Association.)

IN A certain homekeeping Christmas occasion in the latter part of the seventies I was the chief performer in an affair which was regarded at the time by some as of doubtful credit to me.

Let me not take alarm. This is not a love story. The incident smacked of the prize ring, and I, too, might have looked on myself as a bad lot but for certain extenuating circumstances and the good results that came from it.

It was not often that I had been "whipped" as the boys called it. When younger—my brothers and myself—we lived most of the time in the country on a big place in Maine, so from a village, where we never went except in a carriage and with our elders. So we seldom "met up" against the enterprising youth of the town.

We did not allow the tutor to fog us much, as he had been directed to do by the governor when it should become necessary. The governor had been flogged himself in his school days and believed in the system.

But, however, we were scummed among ourselves—not lit naturally—we resented physical correction on the tutor's part. Once or twice rulers and inkstands went flying in the air at him for it.

The last time this happened he resigned, because he thought his authority had not been sufficiently supported by the governor.

I was immediately sorry for what I had done and had offered an apology before the governor, to the tutor, but he would not have it and insisted on the trouncing.

By this time I had begun to get enough exercise and rather wished myself well out of the business. I thought if I gave my stout adversary a black eye or two he would be willing to quit, so while I had his head in a viselike grip I hit him a couple of smart cuffs with half closed hand between the eyes. At the same time, with a trip of his fist, I flung him away from my feeting on the ground.

The village bully was a good one, full of pink and not vicious, as he presently showed. Though confident in his ability to whip me, he lacked the coolness which proper training gives and which I had, or thought I had. A ring was formed, and the village bully was impatient to begin. Hardly before I had tossed my jacket aside he jumped for me with the spring of a young tiger.

I swung to one side, of course, as I had been taught, and as he went by I gave him a right header on the side of his head with some force. He staggered a little, but kept his feet and, turning, was upon me again with a leap, meaning to close.

This time I was ready, and, stepping him with my left hand in his face, I got a good blow in with my right directly on his diaphragm. Down he went, with both hands on his stomach, and it was some seconds before he could get his breath. When he did, he was up all right.

But he had learned caution, and when he came to the scratch for the second round, so called, he held up his hands somewhat in proper form for parrying and waited for me.

I had seen too much of his strength and quickness to risk a rush at him and contented myself with a little light playing for awhile, tripping him on the nose and mouth and parrying an occasional blow aimed by him.

I swung got hot at this tapping and parrying and came at him again with both fists flying and head down, like a bull. I had some difficulty here in parrying his blows and avoiding his attempts to close, but finally by a quick movement I got his head "in clenchery" that is, under and between the left arm and side.

By this time I had begun to get enough exercise and rather wished myself well out of the business. I thought if I gave my stout adversary a black eye or two he would be willing to quit, so while I had his head in a viselike grip I hit him a couple of smart cuffs with half closed hand between the eyes. At the same time, with a trip of his fist, I flung him away from my feeting on the ground.

At this estate cordial the crowd cheered, and all hands parted good friends.

Cushing came out to the place, as I had invited him to do, and we showed him how to "put up his hands" to such effect that when I got back home in the spring I found him on pretty nearly even terms with the tutor in everything the gymnasium afforded, including boxing and general athletics as well as fencing.

He was an orphan with scarcely a friend in the world. His mother had died in his infancy, and some five years later his father, who had been a man of wealth and social standing in the city, died, broken in fortune by unfortunate stock transactions.

And so the boy had grown up to the age of seventeen, handsome and well formed enough, but ignorant of everything except the rudiments of schooling and the contents of half a dozen books or so, the remnants of his father's once fine library.

I had taken an immense liking for Cushing, and he had for me, as boys often do after a row. His situation in life, contrasting with my own, appealed to me, and, being rather a favorite of my father, especially after the fight of which I had heard, I easily persuaded him to take an interest in the premises. He had known Cushing's father slightly and that his business career, though disastrous, had been an honorable one.

It was stated, therefore, that my father was to advance the necessary money for young Cushing on his future and that he was to come over to our place and be fitted for college with the rest of us.

But a better scheme yet soon presented itself. We had some influence with the congressman of our district, and this was sufficient to have him appointed to be filled by him. The honorable member had already selected a politician's son for the position, but my father intimated to the congressman that if he wanted to be quite sure of his re-election he would do well to appoint our man.

This was sufficient. Cushing got the appointment and was literally called

GIVING ON CHRISTMAS

By Cecilia Rose.

(Copyright, 1901, by W. L. Vail.)



ALTHOUGH the giving of presents, like other customs of Christendom, may be traced to heathen sources, yet the beautiful tribute of the wise men from the east to the infant in the manger may be taken as a symbol of appropriate ceremonies for the celebration of the birth of Christ. Pagan kings and princes, their satraps and subjects, did indeed give presents, often in connection with great feasts, with various ends in view, but it is clear from the records handed down that the gifts were not always bribes nor tribute to physical power. Moral worth and beauty were often honored by the bestowal of rare treasures or some symbol of riches.

The story of the visit of the wise men to Bethlehem as told in the gospel of Matthew carries with it evidence that the strangers were not on a self seeking errand. The narrative reads:

Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judah in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying, Where is he which is born king of the Jews? For we have seen his star in the east and have come to worship him.

When Herod the king had heard these things, he was troubled and all advisers with him, and when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he demanded of them where Christ should be born, and they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judah, for thus it is written by the prophet, And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Judah, thou shalt be called a governor that shall rule my people Israel. Then Herod, when he had privately called the wise men, inquired of them diligently what time the star appeared, and he sent them to Bethlehem and said, Go and search diligently for the young child, and when ye have found him, bring me word again that I may come and worship him also. When they had heard the king they departed, and, in the star which they saw in the east went before them, till they came and stood where the young child was. When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy, and when they were come into the house they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down and worshipped him, and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts, gold, frankincense and myrror.

David wrote in the Psalms, possibly referring to Solomon as the type of Christ: "The kings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents; the kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts." The reason for the tribute to Solomon is given in Kings, where it is stated: "And all the earth sought Solomon to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart, and they brought him silver, gold, ivory, precious stones, and vessels of gold and garments and armor and spices, horses and mules, in great number by year."

In another place David speaks of gifts as a tribute to majesty. He says: "Lay down your tribute unto the Lord your God. Let all that be content about him, presents unto him that ought to be feared."

The pagan festivals which were believed by some to have suggested the Christmas celebration consisted of feasts and the giving of presents. To celebrate the birthdays of Herod King Abgarus "made a great feast to all his provinces and gave gifts according to the state of the king." Gifts of that nature could only bear the meaning of generous token of good feeling and good will.

Long before the Christian era the Greeks celebrated a festival in mid-winter when presents were distributed to the children in the name of the household gods.

Whether the ceremonial gift be costly or in its hours with it a meaning which has no relation to its value, and the gifts of the rich cannot have deeper significance than the gifts of the poor. Emerson said: "Rings and other jewels are not gifts, but the apologies for gifts. The only gift is a part of thy self."

THE SHEPHERDS AT BETHLEHEM.

tutor went, and in his place came a younger man, college bred and studying for the clergy, but an all around gymnast and good horse. As a sparrer he "angled" his maverick unconquerable.

The new tutor, in fact, was a good fellow, a gentleman as well as scholar. He was a graduate of the famous Athens, which, like the ancient, cultivates muscle as well as mind.

The governor readily acceded to the gymnast's wish, including the gloves and in this liberal education we worked off our superfluities and sometimes inconvenient energies.

For my own part, I took kindly to the joyous art of sparring and had got up a muscle and proficiency with the gloves.

The bully of the town was a couple of years older and bigger than myself and had plenty of pluck. He and his friends had been giving us lots of "sass" for some time whenever we drove into the village, because of our "store clothes," as his comrades said, and he had announced once or twice that he would give us a nice cuffing if I would step out of the carriage and accommodate him.

It happened that a cousin about my own age, of whom I was envious, was with us at the last one of these invitations. My cousin had entered college at Athens, like the new tutor, and was a scholar, but a young athlete as well. He had come down to spend Christmas holidays with us, and as I did not care to be bullied before him nor to show the white feather I invited my pugnacious adversary on this occasion to come out with his friends, who would be fair play, on the next afternoon, before Christmas—to a spot near our place, where we would have it out.

He accepted promptly and came out on time with a number of a dozen or more companions about his own age to the tract, just outside the house grounds, rear of the stable. The coachman knew about the affair, as he always came in for a share of the beating, and in the village and he was to hand with us or to see that the stables were likewise to see fair play.

Instead of having a cousin, I met again in a second, and I saw that I had got to fight in earnest or be whipped, and that pretty soon.

Stepping myself, I sent my left hand to his face and gave him the "fifth lesson," or as he very much as could strike with my right, full on his left eye, well to the front. As he doubted up and turned a trifle I let him have the left again with full force. It happened that his right jaw was somewhat loose, and he was not prepared for this. This did the business, and he went to the ground, knocked out.

The victory I had won was that of pure skill accomplished by fairly good courage and muscle against ignorance with twice as much strength and an equal courage.

An angry snarl came from the crowd that had come out from the village when they found their champion defeated and unable to resent the defeat, and one of the biggest among them yelled:

"Let's do the evils up!"

At this juncture the two red shoulders and chest of the tutor put in an appearance to restore discipline. At the same moment my late antagonist—Cushing—was his name—recovered from the slight damage which the blow under the ear had caused, and, hearing the call of the villagers, he hopped up like a poked lion.

"Look here, you fellows," he said to his companions. "If I can't lick young Seale here—my own name—I can whip any one or two of you clams, and the first one who puts a hand on him will have to settle with me. I brought this fight on myself and got licked on the square, and I expect the right, because I didn't know how to fight, and he did."

At this many talk I walked up and cordially shook hands with Cushing. He responded as warmly and said, with a grateful look at my hand:

"Rather a small stab to knock out a big tubber like me!"

"No labor at all," I said. "You only lack a little science. Come out to the square with me next week, and we'll see how you do. All we want is practice."

from the plow that season to prepare for the service of his country. Coached by my tutor for a few weeks, he made such headway that there was no trouble about passing his examination at the Military academy when the time came. His physical resources were simply perfect, and he went in wearing flying colors and in now a gallant officer in the army.

And, far from feeling the pangs of conscience which afflicted me somewhat at the time of it, I am disposed to look with complacency on what may be termed—virtuous pragmatism, but taking place at a season when peace should reign supreme.

As for Cushing, he has always declared that the thrashing I gave him on the afternoon of that Christmas eve was the most valuable Christmas present he has ever received.



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"MY NEW SLED."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIII, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 29.

Text of the Lesson, a Comprehensive Review of the Quarter's Lessons. Golden Text, Rom. viii, 31-32.

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Lesson I.—Joseph sold into Egypt (Gen. xlii, 1-26). Golden Text: Act. vii, 9. "The patriarch, sold with envy, Joseph into Egypt, but God was with him." When a little child is taken from a home, everything the child has ever known or used or played with touches the mother's heart and brings her child before her. So if we are in right relations with our absent Lord everything in the book will speak to us of Him, and the hatred and cruelty of Joseph's brethren to the brother whom the father so loved will suggest the treatment which Christ received from His brethren, the Jews, and the believing heart will say with Joseph, "All for me."

Lesson II.—Joseph in prison (Gen. xlii, 20, 21, 15). Golden Text: Gen. xlii, 21. "But the Lord was with Joseph and showed him mercy." It is written of him both days and nights that the Lord was with him and he was a prosperous man (xlii, 2, 23). It is hard to wait day after day in prison and trying circumstances and see no prospect of deliverance and be seemingly forgotten by those whom we love and befriended and who might be expected to help us if they were not so selfish and ungrateful.

Lesson III.—Joseph exalted (Gen. xli, 26-49). Golden Text: 1 Sam. ii, 30. "Then that heathen Me I will honor." From the prison he is suddenly exalted to be ruler over all the land of Egypt and second to Pharaoh (45), and when he was but 30 years of age, the age at which our countrymen are in the public ministry. It was all accomplished without effort on the part of Joseph. The Lord did it all in His own good time and way.

Lesson IV.—Joseph and his brethren (Gen. xli, 1-10). Golden Text: Gen. xli, 21. "He not overcome evil, but overcome evil with good." After penitence 20 years. He who persecuted his brother and his brother's wife, and how lovingly he did it when he said, "He not grieved nor angry with yourselves, for God did send me before you to preserve life" (verse 5). So the Jews shall one day see Jesus their brother, as he one whom Christ sent to save the world, even life eternal (Isa. xlv, 9; Zech. xii, 10).

Lesson V.—Death of Joseph (Gen. i, 15-26). Golden Text: Ps. x, 12. "Do teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto have one's love or motives or sincerely questioned, and that Joseph's brethren should be to him with a request for forgiveness after they had enjoyed his forgiveness for 17 years was a great grief to him. It must be a grief to our Lord when those whom He has washed and sanctified and justified question their salvation and seek to obtain it by their own works instead of trusting Him for the full benefit of His finished work, bestowed freely upon them.

Lesson VI.—Israel opposed in Egypt (Ex. i, 1-14). Golden Text: Ex. i, 24. "God heard their groaning, and God remembered His covenant." He permits the devil and his people seemingly to have their own way, yet He works by them or in spite of them all the good pleasure of His will and the highest interests of His people.

Lesson VII.—The childhood of Moses (Ex. ii, 1-10). Golden Text: Prov. xxi, 4. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." What a striking providence that the daughter of Pharaoh, the man who was seeking to destroy Israel and had given commandment to kill all the male children, should bring up as her own one of these male children, destined by God to be the deliverer of Israel from the power of Egypt.

Lesson VIII.—World's Temperance Lesson (Isa. v, 8-30). Golden Text: Isa. v, 22. "Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine." The six woes upon the covetous, the drunkard, the desperately wicked, the perverse, the worldly wise and the haters of righteousness are a kind of parallel with the eight woes upon the scribes and Pharisees of Math. xxiii.

Lesson IX.—The call of Moses (Ex. iii, 1-12). Golden Text: Ex. iii, 12. "Certainly I will be with thee." When Moses was 40 years old, he supposed that his brethren would have understood him that God by his hand would deliver them (Acts vi, 10), but they understood not, for the time had not come, and Moses had not been authorized. He was 40 years old of time. But now after keeping sheep for 40 years God calls him and commissions him to lead Israel out, but he must understand that he is only an instrument in the hand of the Lord, that he is nothing, but God is everything and will do all by His power.

Lesson X.—Moses and Pharaoh (Ex. x, 1-10). Golden Text: Isa. lxxviii, 8. "The angel of His presence saved them." When Moses and Aaron went to the rulers in Israel with their God given credentials, they were accepted by the people as the Lord's messengers, but when they went to Pharaoh he said, "Who is the Lord that he should let Israel go?" they were scorned and turned away with contempt (Ex. x, 1, 14). So God humbled Pharaoh and his people by ten dreadful plagues.

Lesson XI.—The Passover (Ex. xii, 1-17). Golden Text: 1 Cor. v, 7. "Christ, our Passover, is sacrificed for us." There is no salvation from death, the consequence of sin, but by death the death of a substitute. This is seen in the animals slain by God's own hand to provide the redemption clothing for Adam and Eve (Gen. iii, 21); also in the lamb offered on the altar in Isaac's stead (Gen. xxi, 13); and here in the Passover lamb whose blood sprinkled saved the lives of the Israelites—all sacrifices being typical of the great sacrifice of Jesus whose blood alone can be put away (Acts ii, 32).

Lesson XII.—The passage of the Red Sea (Ex. xiv, 15-27). Golden Text: Ex. xv, 1. "I will sing unto the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously." The Lord who made a way through the sea and triumphed over the hosts of Pharaoh is the same who afterward, in the fullness of time, became the Son of Mary, God manifest in the flesh, the Creator of all things, whose glorious form have been from of old, from everlasting, the only Raviour of sinners, the only Judge of all mankind.

NEGROES BREAK JAIL.

They Were Charged With Killing a Non-Union Miner at Providence.

Dixon, Ky., Dec. 20.—John Eagles and William Treney, union negro miners, who were in jail here under indictment for the willful murder of Morton Bush, a non-union miner, in the recent attack on the Providence mines, made their escape this morning. The sheriff and jailer were in jail preparing to take to the penitentiary Jean Couch, another miner convicted in the Circuit Court of wlaying non-union miners and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, when the two prisoners made their escape.

As soon as they were missed the alarm was given and officers started in pursuit. Late this afternoon one of the negroes was captured and returned to jail. The other negro has not since been seen, but the officers believe he will be overtaken.

These are the negroes who were arrested at Uniontown the day after the last Providence battle. They had with them three rifles which were used in the Providence fight and which are now in the hands of the authorities. It is said there is a very strong case against these men.

The greatest danger from colds and a gripple is their resulting pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of a gripple in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by St. Bernard Drugstore, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Mortons Gap; George King, St. Charles.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

A Perfect Woman.

The proportions of the perfect woman cannot be arrived at by an estimate of weight, for, of course, you know that the distribution of flesh varies according to the build. Some large-boned women appear gaunt even when their weight is exactly right, and, on the other hand, many women appear stout because all the adipose tissue collects on the body. Following is a table in which are the proportions commonly accepted as exactly correct: The head should be one-seventh of the body. The nose, forehead and chin of equal length. The distance between the eyes the length of the eye. The distance from the inner angle of the eye to the dividing line of the lips should measure from two and one-quarter to two and one-half inches.

A woman of 5 feet should weigh 110 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 1 inch should weigh 115 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 2 inches should weigh 120 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 3 inches should weigh 127 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 4 inches should weigh 134 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 5 inches should weigh 142 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 6 inches should weigh 149 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 7 inches should weigh 152 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 8 inches should weigh 160 pounds.



Slope the cough and cure the cold in 12 hours without nauseating. Cough 15 cents.

RURAL MAIL SERVICE.

Three New Routes in Christian Will Become Operative on Feb. 1.

The department at Washington has officially ordered three new rural delivery routes to become effective in Christian county on February 1.

The routes will cover sixty-three square miles in area, and the population served is 2,747. There are 612 houses on the routes.

The carriers appointed are W. B. Dillman, D. M. Hanbery and E. F. Coyner.

The postoffices at Beverly, at Church Hill and at The Square will be discontinued simultaneously with the inauguration of the new routes, and the offices at Fairview and Caledonia will be supplied by the rural carriers.

C. W. Lynch, Winchester, Ind., writes: "I owe the life of my boy to Foley's Honey and Tar. He had membranous croup, and the first dose gave him relief. We continued its use and it soon brought him out of danger." John X. Taylor.

When a bright man is wanted for actual labor he doesn't have to pass a civil-service examination.

Church Directory.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Sunday-school at 9:30. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evenings at 7:30. Regular services second and fourth Sunday morning and evening. Elder J. W. Mitchell, pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.—Regular services first Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Class meetings, second and fourth Sundays at 4 p. m. R. B. Timmons, pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—B. M. Currie, pastor. Services first Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting, Tuesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Ep-

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worth League, every Monday evening at 7:30. One meeting each month will be the Literary meeting. The Woman's Missionary Society Saturday afternoon before first Sunday.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching the second and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Church meeting Saturday night before the third Sunday. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Monday night at 7:30.

Y. P. S. C. E.—Prayer meeting every Sunday evening at 8:30.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. A. M. Coenen, pastor. First Mass, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; Second Mass, 9:30 o'clock. Afternoon service at 2:30 every Sunday.

GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Jno. M. Burden, pastor. Services, third Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night in each month. Sunday School every Sunday afternoon. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—HOLLA.—Regular services second Sabbath in each month, and Saturday night before, prayer meeting Wednesday night; Sunday school each Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Rev. G. E. Thompson, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Ending Dec. 29.—Comment by Rev. S. F. Doyle.

Topic.—Our gifts to our King.—Matt. ii, 1-12. The story of the birth of Jesus is always an interesting one and particularly that part which tells of the coming of the wise men from the east and of their worship and gifts. Who these men were, whence they came or how God led them to come we do not know. Ingenious imaginary descriptions have been given of them and of their meeting together and their journey to Bethlehem, guided by the star, but all these descriptions are speculative. No definite information has been given on the subject, nor is it specially needed.

The fact that wise men did come from the east to seek and to worship Christ at His birth is the certain revealed fact. We know also that they gave to Christ, and it is this that concerns us now. In their gifts they should instruct and inspire us.

The wise men gave themselves to Christ. They gave themselves to Christ at a great sacrifice. It took time and the culture of the East and the sacrifice of comfort to make their long journey to Bethlehem that they might prostrate themselves before Christ and practically offer first of all themselves to Christ. If we have not done so, we should give ourselves to Christ. Christ is our King, and the King wants of His subjects the love of his heart and the conservation of his life. All other giving to Christ is in vain unless we first give ourselves to Christ.

2. The wise men gave reverence to Christ. They fell down and worshipped Him in reverence. We should also worship Christ and in every way show our reverence for Him. There is much reverence in the world today, and this spirit of our age is inclined to the reverence of our religious leaders. These are lightly spoken of and lightly esteemed. May it never be so of our attitude toward Christ. His reverence and respect always characterize our attitude toward Him and all that is His.

3. The wise men gave the best gifts to Christ. They gave "gold, frankincense and myrrh." These were their best gifts—gifts that were usually given to kings and rulers. We should give to Him our best talents, our best love, our best service. It is best or nothing with Christ.

4. The wise men gave natural gifts to Christ. They gave evidences of the products of their own hands, for gold, frankincense and myrrh were eastern products. In other words, they gave what they had. This is all Christ would expect of them and all He expects of us. If we have nothing to give, we should give much, but if we have but little and give it in sincerity and love it is just as acceptable to Him.

THE MASTER'S MESSAGE.

Have a special Christmas programme prepared.

BIBLE READINGS. Gen. xlviii, 20-22; Ex. ii, 24; Isa. i, 17; Luke i, 1-20; John ii, 16; Rom. vi, 12-14; xli, 1, 2; 1 Cor. vi, 10, 20; xvi, 1, 2; 11 Cor. viii, 17; Rev. ii, 10; xli, 24-26.

TO DO RIGHT. To do right simply because it is right; to obey without considering the cost; to serve with no thought of question other than service—how few attain this.

We have still some distance to climb up the mount of self-abnegation; in our hearts inspire constancy of the future, either here or hereafter. Love does not question; love has no fear. Picture to yourself the most perfect union of hearts possible on earth, and does not each rest in sweet calm of confidence? The greater the love, the greater the trust always.

A lady, speaking concerning the future life, received the reply from a Christian friend, "I am not curious concerning that," and seemed incapable of comprehending such a mental attitude in one sincerely religious. Yet it was the right attitude. Oh, what joy to know Christ so intimately, to serve Him so unselfishly, to love Him so entirely, as to be able to say, with the sweet poet Whitlitter,

I know not where his islands lift
Thou findest paths to him;
I only know I love him,
Beyond his love and care!

—Philadelphia Ledger.

USE TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE. Use your present supply of grace to the best advantage. It is given for each pressing need. God loves to bestow it upon those who make the fullest and wisest use of it. He promises it will not only answer the purpose for which it was conferred, but will enable you to receive a large increase with it according to the measure that it is out more liberally as He sees it utilized and prized to the utmost.—Protestant.

A DIFFERENCE. There is as much difference between reading the Bible and reading about it as there is between eating dinner and reading a bill of fare.—Philadelphia Methodist.

GOD'S HELP AND WILL. The man who does God's will will find out that he has God's help.—Ram's Horn.

"Nothing to Live For!" Nothing to live for! That cannot be. Though when heart break the world seems empty.

But unto them I bring in thy dream
A message born of love and sympathy
And may I prove, O soul, thy golden key
To all things beautiful and good and true
Thy life which looks to be so common
This is the word, "Some one hath need of thee."

Some one, or who or where I do not know;
Knowest thou not? Then seek; make no delay,
Answer that soul, in the land of our dead
Who wait there, little child or pilgrim gray,
For, since God knew that is His word,
Some one hath need of thee.

—Knox's Prayer.

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